

[www.bijishequ.com](http://www.bijishequ.com)

搜索你想要的内容

搜索

关注微信公众号: PMvideo

## 【Spring学习36】Spring事务(6): 声明式事务(集合Mybatis)

作者: soonfly (/authorarticle.html?author=soonfly) 2017-04-20 ☆ 收录到我的专题 (/select.html?articleId=401736)

标签 [schema](http://www.bijishequ.com/info/search.html?searchText=schema) (<http://www.bijishequ.com/info/search.html?searchText=schema>) [wwwspringframeworkorg](http://www.bijishequ.com/info/search.html?searchText=wwwspringframeworkorg) (<http://www.bijishequ.com/info/search.html?searchText=wwwspringframeworkorg>) [Spring](http://www.bijishequ.com/info/search.html?searchText=Spring) (<http://www.bijishequ.com/info/search.html?searchText=Spring>) [http](http://www.bijishequ.com/info/search.html?searchText=http) (<http://www.bijishequ.com/info/search.html?searchText=http>) [事务](http://www.bijishequ.com/info/search.html?searchText=事务) (<http://www.bijishequ.com/info/search.html?searchText=事务>)

Spring声明式事务实现过程中,在配置文件中关于事务配置总是由三个组成部分,分别是DataSource、TransactionManager和代理机制这三部分,无论哪种配置方式,一般变化的只是代理机制这部分。DataSource、TransactionManager这两部分只是会根据数据访问方式有所变化。

比如使用Hibernate进行数据访问时,DataSource实际为SessionFactory,TransactionManager的实现为HibernateTransactionManager。使用myBatis时用的是JDBC事务管理器,因此TransactionManager的实现为DataSourceTransactionManager。

先假设我们在myBatis中自己写事务,是这个样子:

```
1 public class StudentService {
2     public Student createStudent(Student student) {
3         SqlSession sqlSession = MyBatisUtil.getSqlSessionFactory().
4             .openSession();
5         try {
6             StudentMapper mapper = sqlSession.getMapper(StudentMapper.class);
7             mapper.insertAddress(student.getAddress());
8             mapper.insertStudent(student);
9             sqlSession.commit();
10            return student;
11        } catch (Exception e) {
12            sqlSession.rollback();
13            throw new RuntimeException(e);
14        } finally {
15            sqlSession.close();
16        }
17    }
18 }
```

按这个方式,在每一个需要用到事务的方法中,添加事务的提交、回滚、关闭等。

现在我们来使用spring的事务处理能力。首先在Spring的配置文件中配置TransactionManager。

Spring全局配置beans.xml:

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
2 <beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans" xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/cont
3 xt" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:c="http://www.springframework.org/schema/c" xmlns:tx=
4 "http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx" xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop" xsi:schemaLocation=
5 "http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd http://www.
6 springframework.org/schema/context http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-4.2.xsd http://www.sp
7 ringframework.org/schema/tx http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx-4.2.xsd http://www.springframework.or
8 g/schema/aop http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop-4.2.xsd">
9
10 <bean id="dataSource" class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
11 <property name="driverClassName" value="${jdbc.driverClassName}"></property>
12 <property name="url" value="${jdbc.url}"></property>
13 <property name="username" value="${jdbc.username}"></property>
14 <property name="password" value="${jdbc.password}"></property>
15 </bean>
16
17 <bean id="sqlSessionFactory" class="org.mybatis.spring.SqlSessionFactoryBean">
18 <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
19 <property name="typeAliases" value="com.owen.mybatis.domain.Student" />
20 <property name="typeHandlers" value="com.owen.mybatis.typehandlers.PhoneTypeHandler" />
21 <property name="typeHandlersPackage" value="com.owen.mybatis.typehandlers" />
22 <property name="mapperLocations" value="classpath*:com/mybatis3/**/*.xml" />
23 </bean>
24
25 <bean id="sqlSession" class="org.mybatis.spring.SqlSessionTemplate">
26 <constructor-arg index="0" ref="sqlSessionFactory" />
27 </bean>
28
29 <bean class="org.mybatis.spring.mapper.MapperScannerConfigurer">
30 <property name="basePackage" value="com.owen.mybatis.mappers" />
31 </bean>
32
33 <!-- =====事务配置===== -->
34 <!-- 基于注解的事务处理特性, Spring需要先使用下面的配置 -->
35 <tx:annotation-driven transaction-manager="transactionManager" />
36
37 <!-- 事务管理器 -->
38 <bean id="transactionManager" class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
39 <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
40 </bean>
41 </beans>

```

现在可以在Spring的服务的Bean中注解@ Transactional。这个注解表明每个方法都是Spring来管理的。如果方法成功处理,那么Spring就会提交事务;如果就去处理过程出现了错误,那么事务就会被回滚。当然, Spring将会关心MyBatis的转换过程是否出现Exceptions的DataAccessExceptions的异常栈。

在DAO上需加上@Transactional注解,如下:

```

1 package twm.spring.transactiondemo.dao;
2
3 import java.util.List;
4 import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
5 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
6 import org.springframework.orm.hibernate3.support.HibernateDaoSupport;
7 import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
8 import twm.spring.transactiondemo.pojo.User;
9
10 @Transactional(propagation = Propagation.REQUIRES_NEW, isolation = Isolation.READ_COMMITTED, noRollbackFor = { TExcep
11 tion.class }, readOnly = true, timeout = 3)
12 @Component
13 public class StudentService {
14     @Autowired
15     private StudentMapper studentMapper;
16
17     public Student createStudent(Student student) {
18         studentMapper.insertAddress(student.getAddress());
19         if(student.getName().equalsIgnoreCase("")) {
20             throw new RuntimeException("Student name should not be empty.");
21         }
22         studentMapper.insertStudent(student);
23         return student;
24     }
25 }

```